UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

HONORABLE TERRENCE G. BERG IN RE:

NEO WIRELESS, LLC PATENT No. 22-md-03034 LITIGATION,

STATUS CONFERENCE VIA ZOOM TELECONFERENCING

Wednesday, September 13, 2023

Appearances (Continued on next page):

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Transcript produced using machine shorthand and CAT software.

Appearances (Continued):

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4:15 p.m.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, good afternoon, everyone. So I have received some information about your

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discovery dispute here. This is an informal hearing. I want

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to thank Mrs. Sheri Ward for being here as our court reporter to take this down, but I'm really just trying to get a sense of

And so I did receive a number of last-minute materials,

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your respective positions regarding this.

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12 such as slides, from a couple of the parties here, and I have

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reviewed all of those materials, but -- so I guess since it's

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plaintiff's case, Mr. Stewart. I'll give you the chance to start off here, and why don't you give me a thumbnail sketch of

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what it is you are asking for here that you are not getting.

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Go ahead.

18 19 MR. STEWART: And since you've said you have already reviewed the slides, I won't bother sharing them and going

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through that formally unless you would like me to.

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here is all of the different ways that defendants make money or

In terms of a thumbnail sketch, what we are really after

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obtain value from the use of cellular connectivity in their

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cars because the patents-in-suit in this case are core pieces

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that enable LT and 5G connections in those cars.

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The accused products that we accuse in our complaint and our infringement contentions are the vehicles themselves that defendants' sell, and the ways that defendants make money off of the cellular connectivity in those cars is three fold.

They sell the cars themselves with this connected functionality, and so there's some portion of that price that a customer is paying to be able to buy that cellular ability in their vehicle.

There is also connected services they sell that you can access in that car by the cellular connection, and then there's a third category, which is the ways that defendants use the data that they collect from the cellular connection in the cars to generate either cost savings or some other sort of revenue, by selling data or monetizing it in other ways.

And so we have been negotiating with defendants about how to get all of those potential damages inputs from defendants so that we can run the numbers and work with our damages experts to get to a damages case that accurately reflects the value of these inventions.

And so the impasse we sort of initially were at that was defendants just wanted to provide TCU hardware costs, which is one particular component. It's a box of chips and wires that goes into the car somewhere. They wanted to provide their cost that they purchased that one component for and call it the end of the day or call it quits. We thought that we were entitled

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to full vehicle-level financials about all the things that -the ways that they make money on these cars, the accused
products.

THE COURT: Are you saying you want to find out how much money they make like, shall we say, as a profit on the sale of a particular car?

MR. STEWART: That's right. Initially in our initial proposal --

THE COURT: Why would you be eligible to get that?

Don't you have to show that somehow or another this technology is the driving force behind why somebody would purchase a vehicle before you could get that?

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, if we were to use that vehicle price as our actual royalty base at trial, if that was our actual damages expert's report, was, hey, here is the \$70,000 price of the car, we want a 5 percent royalty on that car value, then we would have to prove what you just said, that the entire market value of the vehicle was tied to our specific invention.

We don't have to prove that, though, to use it as one of the inputs that we then step down from, right? To be able to assess even just the portion of that price that is attributable to the connection, the cellular activity that is at issue in this case, we have to start somewhere.

THE COURT: Well, why -- we have this information 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation

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from Avanci or whatever that's actual licensing information.

Isn't that the most relevant? I mean isn't that a reasonable royalty? Isn't that a lot more relevant than what you're talking about?

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, honestly, that's a very good point because part of the reason that we need some of these additional materials that we are asking for that we aren't getting is to be able to do a complete comparable license evaluation.

Because what happens when you use a comparable license, whether it's the Avanci license or other licenses that Neo has entered into with other parties or licenses we get from defendants, when you do a comparable license damages model, what you have to do is look at the ways that the comparable license evaluated the value of the technology and accommodate differences between that --

THE COURT: The licenses are for this. They are for the use of this technology in cars.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I agree with you. In some circumstances they are just directly a per-unit royalty perhaps for this technology in cars.

In other instances, though, the way that the royalty is determined might not be that simple. It might be that you start with --

For example, there are often licenses in industry-wide 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation

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scenarios where the license itself starts with the total price of the product and just applies a particular percentage. Maybe it's a smaller percentage if the feature --

THE COURT: That makes no sense to me here. I don't see that. That seems like it's really shooting for the stars here.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, if I could just add one more detail, but I didn't want to interrupt you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEWART: Just to avoid getting into too much confidential information on this hearing, but there are licenses in this case that we are trying to evaluate. Like, for example, the license related to Mercedes Benz, the defendant who has been dismissed from the case, where the inputs that went into determining that license were broader than just the TCU cost or the cost of that particular model and were different than just applying a particular numerical royalty to a unit.

So this is in abstract, and, again, I don't want to get into too many details because this isn't expert report time yet and we haven't fully evaluated this, but there are licenses in this case where we would need more inputs than just a plain old number to evaluate damages fully.

And so it may be the case that when we get to expert report time defendants want to rely exclusively on, for

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example, that Avanci model, the Avanci situation, as their damages model, and that's what their damages expert thinks is the most relevant or the most reliable, but at the discovery phase, we need to be able to see all of the inputs and compare them to other licenses that are relevant to the hypothetical negotiation, other ways to assess damages that aren't even necessarily tied to licenses and have all of those inputs at our disposal to fully assess damages. There is no one-size-fits-all way to do damages.

THE COURT: Are you saying that from Mercedes Benz you received this exact type of information in order to determine what a reasonable royalty was?

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, without wanting to go into so much detail, the variables that were discussed, whether it was explicitly provided in this format or not because it was early on in the case, there wasn't fact discovery, there wasn't all of this in-depth analysis, I can't say, but I can tell you that the comparable -- the way to assess --

THE COURT: No, stop. Okay. Let me hear from the other side on this.

I really don't want to hear from every single defendant here so who is going to address this?

MR. LeROY: Thank you, Your Honor. This is

John LeRoy. I am here representing Ford, but on this issue I

think we speak with one voice, and I have been invited to

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speak, if that's okay with you.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, this is not the first case in which a patentee with a patent on a feature is seeking, you know, revenues and financials associated with a much larger product into which it's installed.

I think most of the counsel on this -- the patent counsel on this call remember there was a day about 25 years ago where you could do that in patent law. You could present the jury with revenues of a big product and then do exactly what Mr. Stewart described and start deducting from there. Of course, only the defendant does the deducting.

And in 2010 with the *Uniloc* decision, which is the lead decision, and also *ResQNet* -- those are the two most popular decisions out of the Federal Circuit -- said that has to stop. I have a quote in the slides, because you can't put the \$49 million cat back in the bag. Once the top-line number comes into evidence, the courts have recognized it's hard to unring that bell, you know, in cases where the patent is on a feature.

THE COURT: Okay, but hold on. He's not saying necessarily he's going to try to put that into evidence, and that would be something that would be decided later, and I don't think I would necessarily let that come into evidence.

But here he's saying that he needs it in order to figure

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out what a reasonable royalty would be, and he's asserting that perhaps like with respect to Mercedes Benz they gave him either this information or they estimated it sufficiently so that he could discuss it with them and reach a settlement in the case.

So why is it that you don't have to, but they did?

MR. LeROY: Thank you, Your Honor.

First, I don't believe, and I would invite Mr. Stewart to demonstrate to you, that Mercedes Benz disclosed any vehicle-level financial information. They may have disclosed the number of these products that they have -- you know, number of vehicles sold that have this feature because, of course, that's always relevant.

I think that the chances of Mercedes Benz actually providing the sorts of vehicle-level pricing information that Mr. Stewart is looking for here from who is remaining in the case is low. It may have been something in the back of Mr. Stewart's mind how we can all go on line and see what people sell vehicles for, I suppose, but I would challenge Mr. Stewart to demonstrate to Your Honor that in fact Mercedes Benz disclosed the confidential vehicle-level pricing information Mr. Stewart is looking for here.

THE COURT: Well, how far are you away -- do you think? -- from maybe trying to reach some kind of accommodation between you on this issue? Because.

Here is how I see this, okay? I mean this is a 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation

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complicated question. We're not going to resolve it right now on this hearing.

And I want to thank Mr. Woloson for his detailed briefing that he gave me after talking to you, and thank you all for talking to him about it so that he would understand it.

But I can tell you that my gut reaction as it stands right now is that these requests are seeking more information than I think is really necessary for purposes of trying to determine what would be a reasonable royalty in the case.

Now, I don't know what happened with respect to Mercedes Benz. I will say that it gives me some optimism or hope that, if they can do it, why can't you guys do it. Why can't you guys get together and say all right, what would be reasonable here?

And I know we have the Avanci information, and as I was saying before, if I'm understanding that correctly, that's a pool of patents that is for the same technology and that there are no -- or there would be no licensing arrangements that the OEMs are paying for this very same technology.

I'm just thinking, for goodness sake, why can't you can guys work this out?

Because what's going to happen, the only way that this can get resolved -- we're not going to do it in this hearing right now. The only way it can even get resolved is if you all work with one another and narrow it down maybe, a little more

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narrow.

I've got to say I don't think that getting all of the sales information for all of the vehicles of every single one of these companies, how much money they are making on all of the vehicles that have this technology, that is insanely huge. That's a giant, you know, enormous amount of information.

MR. STEWART: Can I respond to that quickly, Your Honor? I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. STEWART: I just wanted to make clear that we talked about vehicle-level financials early on, and we have already compromised significantly. In terms of vehicle-level sales numbers like you have just referenced right there, all we are asking for now is that, in addition to providing the costs and resale value of the TCU, the one component that they want to provide us for, they also provide the cost of the infotainment system, which is basically the touch screen, the interface that a user uses to access a lot of these connected features. We have narrowed it down from everything about the vehicle to just those two components in terms of vehicle-level sales data. We want those two components and nothing else on that front.

So I just want to make clear that we are not still over here asking, hey, we want the price of your tires and how much you sell the tires for. We are down to just TCU and

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infotainment system only, which are the things we think are most closely associated with use of these patented technologies.

THE COURT: You are not asking for the profit margin on the entire vehicle?

MR. STEWART: No, we have compromised on that and said, look, if we end up needing that in the damages report for some sort of balancing or check purpose, we'll try to find that publicly, but we're not asking for that now.

THE COURT: But you haven't made any kind of compromise regarding all of this monetization that you are talking about trying to get, how much money they make from just monitoring driver usage patterns and things like that; right?

MR. STEWART: That is right, Your Honor, because we think that is just -- it's closely related to the cellular connections.

Part of the infringement that we have alleged is that they infringe and induce their customers to infringe when they collect that data over a cellular connection. So they are using the patents every time they go and grab a piece of data from that car over a cellular connection.

And we're not asking for every piece of data you track across any type of connection. Just the cellular connections.

And so we think that is unlike tires or chassis or wheel wells or whatever. We think that is closely enough tied to the

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cellular-connected technologies at issue here that we should get the universe of that information, how they are using this to make money.

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, I haven't had an opportunity to respond here. You had asked Mr. Stewart at the beginning of this call was he seeking vehicle profits, and he told you yes, and so, of course, I stated the defendants' position on that. If he's no longer seeking vehicle profit, that's tremendous progress. I'm happy it's on the record.

If we now turn to -- there's been some acronyms, TCU and infotainment. Those are important words because, if you recall from the tutorial, Your Honor, the TCU is the box. You can think of it as the black box that has the modem inside of it, and the infotainment is just a completely different box, and I'll come back to that in a moment, but what I want to make clear because Your Honor said compromise, I want to make sure that you are aware of the level of compromise that the defendants have offered in this case.

Beyond the microchip inside of which these patents exist, for which defendants have made available the value of that microchip, defendants have made available to Neo the price they purchased the black box, the TCU, for, which is 360 parts beyond what are at issue in this case. The defendants have agreed to turn over, if they have a price for which they sell that black box, they have turned that over.

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So now we have got the modem chip, we have provided those financials. We have got the box, we have provided those financials. On top of that, we have what Neo calls connected services, also things their patents have nothing to do with. Remember, their patents are exclusively inside of one microchip.

THE COURT: But they need the use of the patent to be able to gather that information.

MR. LeROY: And I understand that, and, Your Honor, there was a time when off the record we had a big debate about how far could Neo really go, how far would we anticipate Your Honor would order us to disclose information, and instead of bothering you, Your Honor, we decided to turn over what Neo describes as the use of that circuit and we have agreed to turn over our what they call connected services, right?

So the data swirling around that is exchanged into and out of that box, we are not fighting about that. Most of us have already turned it over.

The issue for the moment is this other box called -- which Mr. Stewart calls infotainment. Your Honor will recognize that when you get into your vehicle and you want to plug in a bluetooth or a -- you know, connect a bluetooth device or plug in a USB device or touch the screen, in most of these vehicles that's supported and enabled by some box that's not in this case.

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It's called -- well, there are a bunch of different names for it, but it's a different box. It's not this TCU. It's separately sold. It's separately designed. It has nothing to do with any of the patents in this case.

THE COURT: Right. In my case I call it the thing that doesn't really work when I want it to. Go ahead.

MR. LeROY: We were all afraid you might say that,
Your Honor. But that is a different -- it's a different
animal, and in our view, as in many cases, we view this
expansion or creeping of scope. Now we're getting into a
different thing altogether, different engineers, different
purchasing, different suppliers. Everything about it is
different, and none of it is patented.

So that's where we have drawn the line, Your Honor. If Mr. Stewart is no longer looking for vehicle profits, great. We are not holding back on financials just at the chip level. I think we are at that middle ground with the exception of this infotainment box.

THE COURT: Well, how hard is it to provide some of this infotainment box stuff? It sounds like it's interrelated with the TCU to some degree because how else do they connect to the infotainment without the cellular connection?

MR. LeROY: I don't have a drawing on that,

Your Honor, but they do not connect to each other at all.

They -- one is, like you said, is the box that doesn't work,

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and the other is for making cellular phone calls. They are in different locations in the vehicle.

They don't talk to each other any more than any other vehicles in the -- I'm sorry. Those two boxes don't communicate with each other any more than any other two boxes on the vehicle over the vehicle network.

THE COURT: So you're saying that the infotainment box does not use 4G or 5G cellular technology?

MR. LeROY: I -- well, it doesn't use it any more than the rest of the vehicle, I guess I would say. Like, for example, the TCU, the cellular box, collects codes like how many miles you have driven or do you have a tire that's low.

That box collects information from all over the vehicle, and then it sends off to headquarters, and somehow you get a text message or something. So does it -- it uses it as much as the rest of the vehicle, but to somehow turn over all of the financials, where would we stop and why would we -- let me back up.

We are disclosing to Neo the fact that we have that usage, and if we make money on it, we are turning over the contracts, the revenue streams. You know, Neo is getting -- I find it interesting they want to go further. They are getting access to, as best I can tell, all revenue-generating streams that exist that use that TCU box.

The module itself is just another box in the vehicle.

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It's no more relevant than the battery or the steering wheel or -- I'm not sure why they want it, frankly.

THE COURT: You're not sure why they want the infotainment?

MR. LeROY: Correct.

I should note, just so we have a clear record, at least one of the defendants, some of their products have the cellular modem in the infotainment module. Of course, that would be turned over because in that one instance it is effectively a TCU.

I just want to have a clear record on that. There is no fight over that.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Stewart, how is the -- how is the cellular technology, the 4 or 5G cellular technology, being used with respect to the infotainment box?

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I'm relying a little bit on public information, to some extent. I don't know that I have a full technical insight into that, but some of what Mr. LeRoy said informs our choice to limit it to that particular piece.

As he mentioned, our understanding of the way that TCU works is it gathers data from all over the car, like he said. There are sensors that are impacted that also get transmitted over LG, the infotainment system and other components that feed the TCU with data that is transmitted.

The reason we picked the infotainment system as a 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation

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compromise was because we do know that, at least in some instances, an infotainment system is sold with the TCU already embedded. So the assumption there is that is sort of a package that is frequently sold together and, therefore, closely associated, and just from my own personal experience in a car, I know that a lot of the things you access the internet for, Spotify or Google or to do remote start or whatever, you use that infotainment system, that interface.

THE COURT: But he's telling you that they are going to give you that.

MR. STEWART: I think he's saying --

THE COURT: If they are together, he says they are going to give you that. What if they are not connected?

MR. STEWART: If they are not connected, that doesn't mean that they are not sort of logically connected and still closely related in terms of the way the customers use the cellular connection.

The ones that are connected, obviously I'm happy to receive that, but that's sort of incidental, right? The fact that these two closely related parts are sometimes sold together doesn't make them unrelated to each other when they happen to be sold separately.

THE COURT: Well, what if we kind of do this, and I don't know if this helps or not, but if it would be possible for those companies that have infotainment systems that they

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say are separate from the TCU, if they could possibly provide information that would explain from a technological point of view why they are taking the position that these infotainment centers are not utilizing the patented technology.

Then that would be a start, and if they can't actually -they can't explain that well, well then maybe they are using
it.

But I mean somehow or another, it seems to me, if they are -- if the cellular technology is somehow being used by these infotainment centers, then it does seem like they would be subject to disclosure as directly utilizing the technology and would fall within an area that it seems like that plaintiffs could reasonably get.

And it sounds like you are already together somewhat on the monetization as it relates to the TCU, but not necessarily to however information from the infotainment center is monetized. Is that right?

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, we're certainly always happy to confer with Neo. I just wanted to circle back to a couple of points.

Number one is they are seeking financials. Nobody is withholding how things work or what's connected to what. If they have got a question and it's relevant to the TCU, I don't think anybody is -- I don't even think that's what we're fighting over. They want to run the numbers up.

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THE COURT: If you think that he doesn't understand or he's saying that he's not sure if infotainment systems use this or not --

MR. LeROY: Well, when you say "use," lots of vehicle components use the circuit in a pure sense. Just like the battery. A lot of -- you know, all electrical components would use the battery. But their patents are inside of a -- their patents make no mention -- they don't even mention a vehicle, let alone the use of this data.

So we are now beyond the microchip, beyond the module in which it's installed. We're over in some other module that it doesn't connect to. Of course, some defendants, it's a different story. Those are not at issue here.

I just want to make note that we can share that information, but the issue will be the same, that their patents don't extend to this other box, and this box doesn't use it any more than any other component of the vehicle.

So I don't know where we would stop. He says only those two, but -- and, well, for Ford I know there are many versions over many vehicles throughout the country. When you say just turn over those financials, it's an understatement to say it's a large project.

THE COURT: I didn't say just turn over financials.

I didn't say that.

MR. LeROY: Okay.

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MR. STEWART: I said that you needed to maybe share how the infotainment system works to see whether or not it was using the cellular technology for 5G or 4G that they are saying they --

MR. LeROY: Sure.

THE COURT: -- may be using.

So, anyway, I would encourage you to do that. Talk to each other about that. See if you can come to an agreement with respect to is the infotainment system using 5G technology or not. If it is, then I think that the information relating to that would seem to be comparable then to the information regarding the TCU that you have already resolved.

I don't think getting information regarding the entire vehicle price is relevant at this point, and I'm glad at this point Mr. Stewart is saying he doesn't necessarily seek that.

So I don't know if that helps you at all to give you a little bit of guidance, but what I was saying before was that the only alternatives we have here is either you all work together on this and work it out and move forward, you know, as well as you can, or you end up briefing it.

And then we're in a situation where everything is going to take longer because you all have to file your briefs, and it's going to be fairly complicated, and then either I or a magistrate judge will have to rule on that, and there's at least a possibility that it might not go so well.

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In other words, I don't know, Mr. Stewart, it could be that you get even less than what you're hoping for or what you might be able to convince them to give you if a court were to look at this and say, well, it was just too broad.

And then, on the other hand, it could be, you know,

Mr. Ford, that a court would look at this -- I'm sorry -- yeah,

Mr. LeRoy would say, you know, sorry, but you have got to give

over even more than you thought you had to give over.

And so that's the risk that you guys will be playing as well as the delay involved if we litigate this. So I hope you guys can try to work it out.

So that's -- I think that's all I want to do right now. What I would say is let's have you go back to your corners and go back to talking to one another, and, if necessary, we can talk in about 30 days to see where you are. If you work it out within 30 days, then we don't necessarily have to talk again.

But I think you should be able to try to work this out in a reasonable fashion here because you're not really that far apart with respect to the theory behind what should be producible here.

Now, do we need to talk about this Avanci thing or what do we need to talk about because I have only got about 10 minutes?

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, that's in the opposite direction. That's the defendants trying to obtain some information from Neo.

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So that is something that -- this follows on your earlier point where your view is that Avanci is very relevant to this case. Every defendant on this call agrees with that.

Avanci is the largest world's license that there is to these kinds of patents, and the defendants are all parties to that. So we think -- so let me back up, if I may.

That pool already exists, but the information we are seeking here are details surrounding Neo's attempt to join that pool. There was a negotiation that they have admitted took place in 2022. They have admitted that figures were exchanged, and they are willing to turn those over. I just want to be fair to -- I might have said Avanci. I want to be fair to Neo.

Neo has said that they will turn over the numbers, but there are two categories of information that Neo said they will not provide which we think are highly relevant, and there's no basis for withholding them.

The first category of information are Neo provided some charts and some analysis to Avanci, right? They wanted to join Avanci as a patent owner, and Avanci doesn't just let anybody sign up. Asked them or received, in any event, some charts and analysis from Neo that presumably dealt with the relevance of their patents.

Avanci then takes those and analyzes them and then makes an offer or gives feedback. We know this because we know how Avanci works generally.

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And we can take these one at a time, but Neo has said they should not have to turn over to the defendants the analysis and charts that they shared with Avanci. That analysis is relevant to two very important -- well, possibly three, but at least two very important issues in this case:

Infringement. Because the whole analysis will be whether Neo's patents are or are not practiced by the relevant technology.

And damages. That was the input that led to Avanci's royalty offer as a patent owner.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Certainly, Your Honor. The things that we're withholding are just classic work product. They are claim charts, infringement charts that were prepared in anticipation of litigation with attorneys, and the only way they were shared was under NDA, not with an adversary, not with one of the defendants, but with a third party that was bound by this NDA and was not more likely to provide it to an adversary.

Under work product law, work product protection is not waived unless you disclose it or make it substantially more likely that it will end up in the hands of an adversary. It's different than attorney-client privilege.

These claim charts are our work product about how we viewed the infringement of the patents-in-suit. And so even though we'll tell them the negotiations and the details about

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the actual communications, we're just going to hold back those claims charts, which are work product that has not been waived.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the way I see this is that this case is different from whatever was going on with Avanci and your claims that you were making at that time, and I don't think you should have to disclose what you said then.

You might be taking a different position now, and you are entitled to do that, and so I'm not going to make you disclose those. I don't think you have to disclose those. I think they are work product.

And you do have to disclose the amount of what you were -what you were being offered and what you were negotiating with
respect to a reasonable royalty. That's what's at issue here,
and I think it's very relevant, and that's what you have to
disclose, and so just go at it that way.

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, if I can --

THE COURT: -- say what he was claiming before. It's not relevant. Who cares what he was claimed before?

MR. LeROY: Your Honor, if I may.

They have already stated in an interrogatory response that their negotiations with Avanci were specifically about the defendants. These aren't some random charts.

And we're not -- I want to be clear. We're not seeking Neo's internal privileged materials. We're seeking what they gave to Avanci about defendants that they told us they did.

Page 27 1 THE COURT: What do you mean "about defendants"? 2 don't understand. Like what? 3 MR. LeROY: So the defendants in this case are Avanci 4 members. The value --5 THE COURT: What are you saying that they said about 6 defendants? 7 MR. LeROY: They have already told us the stuff he's 8 withholding is about defendants. They have told us that. 9 THE COURT: What stuff? 10 MR. LeROY: Two things. The claim charts and 11 analysis, which is thing one, and thing two is some group 12 settlement offer that they claim they made that we have never 13 received. 14 This is highly relevant. Judge, this is not some one-off 15 or unrelated exchange. This is exclusive limited to who is 16 here on this phone call, and they have said that in their 17 interrogatory response and their correspondence. 18 And this happened after the complaint -- I think after the 19 complaint was filed. This is not unrelated to this case. 20 is directly related, and that's why they don't want to turn it 21 over. 22 Your Honor, we would ask for an opportunity to brief this 23 This is -- and you may rule against us, but we would 24 beg the opportunity to brief the issue. 25 THE COURT: All right. Well, you are limited to

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10 pages.

MR. LeROY: Thank you.

THE COURT: And we'll take a look at what you have to say because it's not clear to me why this would be relevant to your defense in this case. But, as I said, the amount is relevant so ...

Okay. So I think that's about as far as we are going to get right now. We'll reconvene and circle the wagons again in about 30 days and see where you all are.

It does seem to me that you all have been doing a pretty good job working with one another and with Mr. Woloson on the case, and I do appreciate that, and I hope you keep going in that direction because I want to be as efficient as possible given the scope of the case and how, you know, additional delays would not be in anybody's interest.

And so let's keep trying to go in that direction. I know Mr. Woloson is willing to speak with you and set up calls if you have issues and you want to speak with him in a way that you think would advance the case. I think he would be willing to do that, and I would authorize him to do that.

And so let's adjourn for now. Is there anything else either of you would like to say before we adjourn?

MR. STEWART: Nothing from plaintiff. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. LeROY: I don't think there's anything for 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation

Status Conference Wednesday, September 13, 2023 Page 29 1 defendants, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. LeRoy, you can get that in 3 in about two weeks, okay? 4 MR. LeROY: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 6 Bye bye. 7 (Proceedings concluded at 4:52 p.m.) 8 9 CERTIFICATION 10 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcription of 11 the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 12 13 s/ Sheri K. Ward 9/21/2023 Sheri K. Ward Date 14 Official Court Reporter 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 22-md-03034; In Re: NEO Wireless, LLC Patent Litigation